



NCERT



CHAPTER WISE TOPIC WISE

LINE BY LINE QUESTIONS

2024

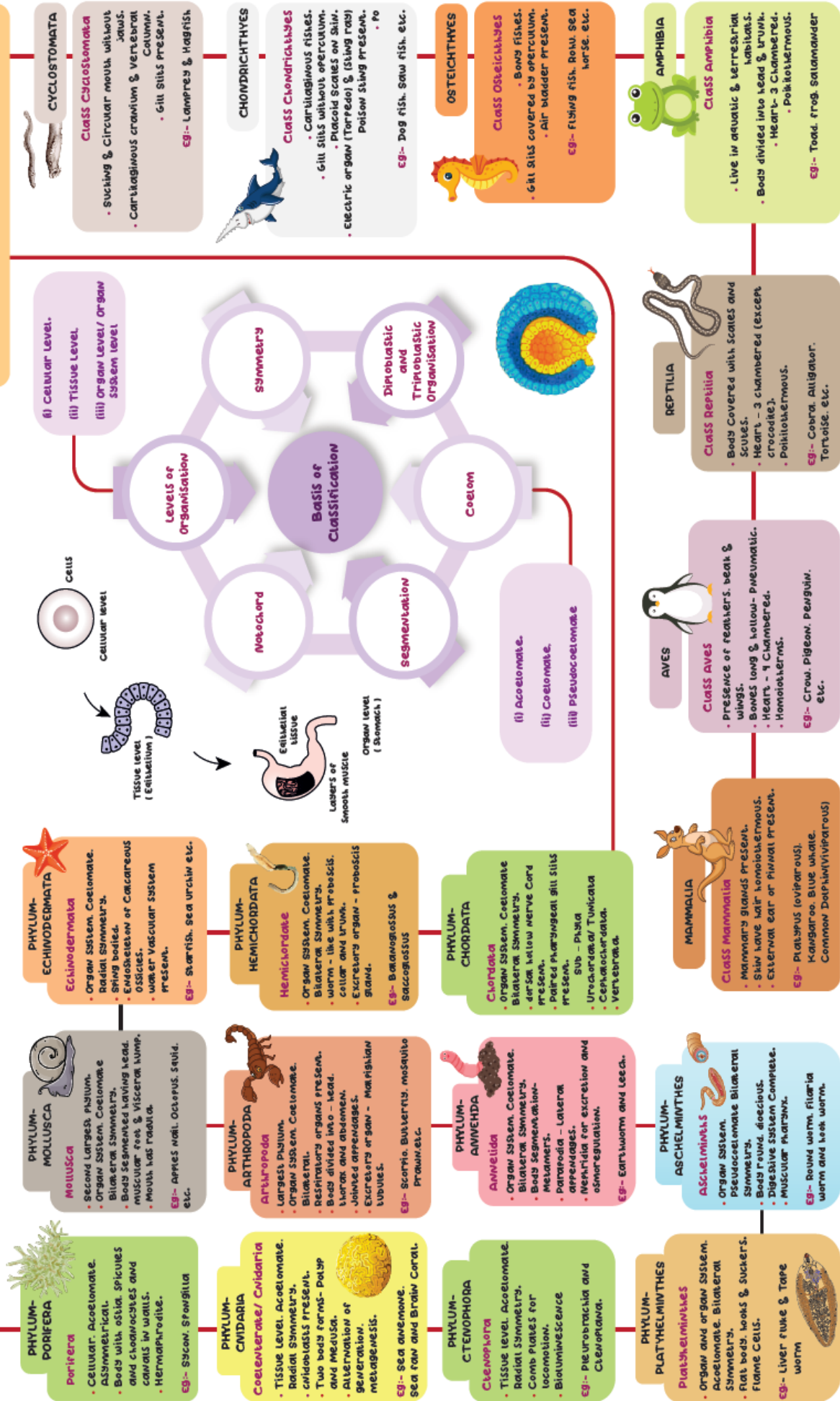


BY
SCHOOL OF
EDUCATORS

CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS

ANIMAL KINGDOM

VERTEBRATA (Notochord replaced by bony/ cartilaginous vertebral column)



NCERT LINE BY LINE QUESTIONS

BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION

- Which of the following is a basic feature of all the organisms of Animalia?
 - Multicellular structure
 - Sensory and neuromotor system
 - Terrestrial habitat
 - Locomotion
- Which of the following lack tissue grade organization?
 - Metazoans
 - Eumetazoans
 - Parazoans
 - None of these
- Match the columns.

	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Organ level	(1)	Pheretima
(B)	Cellular aggregate level	(2)	Fasciola
(C)	Tissue level	(3)	Spongilla
(D)	Organ system level	(4)	Obelia

Codes-

(A) (B) (C) (D)

A) 2 4 3 1

B) 2 3 4 1

C) 4 1 2 3

D) If both assertion and reason are false.

- Choose the correct option
 - Ctenophores and Platyhelminthes possess complete digestive system.
 - Aschelminthes to chordates, all possess organ system level of organization along with complete digestive system.
 - Coelenterates and Aschelminthes possess organ system level of organization along with complete digestive system.
 - Poriferans may possess complete digestive system.
- The entry of food and exit of waste takes place from separate openings in
 - organisms having incomplete digestive system
 - coelenterates, ctenophores and Platyhelminthes
 - organisms having complete digestive system
 - organisms having cellular level of organization
- Which of the following is incorrect?
 - Some division of labour (activities) occur among the cells in the members of phylum

porifera.

(b.) Division of labour (activities) is completely absent among the cells in poriferans.

(c.) Open circulatory system is found in Tunicates, hemichordates, and noncephalopod molluscs.

(d.) All of these

7. Choose the incorrect option.

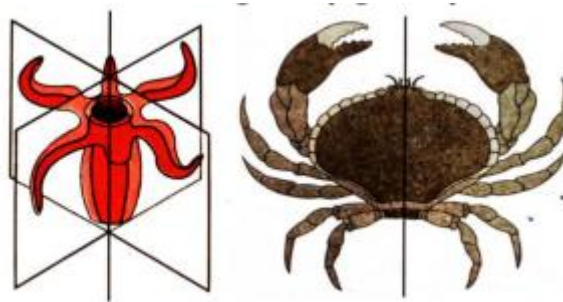
(a.) Complete digestive system - Two openings, mouth and anus

(b.) Incomplete digestive system - Single opening system

(c.) Open circulatory system - Blood is circulated through tubes

(d.) Closed circulatory system - Arteries veins and capillaries present

8. Choose the correct body symmetry shown in the diagram.



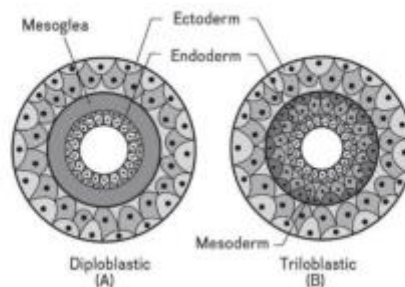
(a.) A – Radial, B – Bilateral

(b.) A – Bilateral, B – Pentamerous

(c.) A – Radial, B – Pentamerous

(d.) A – Bilateral, B – Radial

9. The diagram below shows the diploblastic and triploblastic germ layers in the animals. Identify the correct option in which they are found.



(a.) A – Radial, B – Bilateral

(b.) A – Bilateral, B – Pentamerous

(c.) A – Radial, B – Pentamerous

(d.) A – Bilateral, B – Radial

10. Choose the true statement:

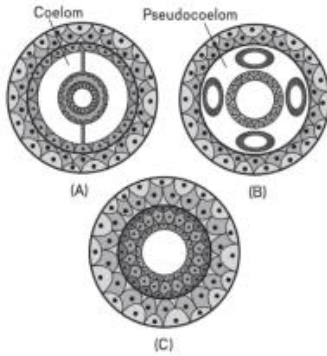
(a.) Animals like annelids, arthropods, Aschelminthes, molluscs, hemichordates and chordates possess bilateral symmetry.

(b.) Most of the animals possess bilateral symmetry.

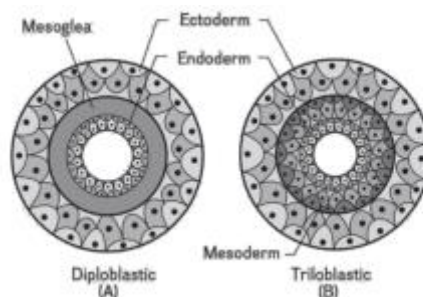
(c.) Platyhelminthes was the first phylum during evolution to exhibit bilateral symmetry.

(d.) All of these

11. Study the types of animals with respect to the presence or absence of body cavities:



- (a.) A – Molluscs, B – Chordates
 (b.) A – Annelida, B – Porifera
 (c.) A – Coelenterates, B – Platyhelminthes
 (d.) A – Molluscs, B – Porifera
12. Which of the following option is wrong?
 (a.) Coelenterates and ctenophores are diploblastic.
 (b.) Animals from Platyhelminthes to chordates are triploblastic.
 (c.) Radially symmetric animals remain attached to a surface by their aboral surface.
 (d.) Mesoglea is an undifferentiated layer which do not form any tissue or organ.
13. Choose the incorrect match
 (a.) Tube-within-tube body plan: Nematelminthes, Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata, Chordata
 (b.) Cell-aggregate type body plan: Coelenterates
 (c.) Blind-sac type body plan: Platyhelminthes and coelenterates
 (d.) None of these
14. Which of the following is/are the function of coelom?
 (a.) Absorb shock or provide hydrostatic skeleton
 (b.) Support shock or provide hydrostatic skeleton
 (c.) Allow muscles to grow independently of the body wall
 (d.) All of these
15. The diagram below shows the diploblastic and triploblastic germ layers in the animals. Identify the correct option in which they are found.



- (a.) A – Molluscs, B – Chordates
 (b.) A – Annelida, B – Porifera
 (c.) A – Coelenterates, B – Platyhelminthes
 (d.) Molluscs, B – Porifera
16. Choose the incorrect option
 (a.) True coelom is a body cavity which arises as a cavity in the embryonic mesoderm.

- (b.) Digestive cavity is found in acoelomates, pseudocoelomates as well as coelomates.
 (c.) The body cavity of arthropods and non- cephalopod molluscs is called hoemocoel.
 (d.) There is no cavity between the body wall and gut wall in echinoderms.

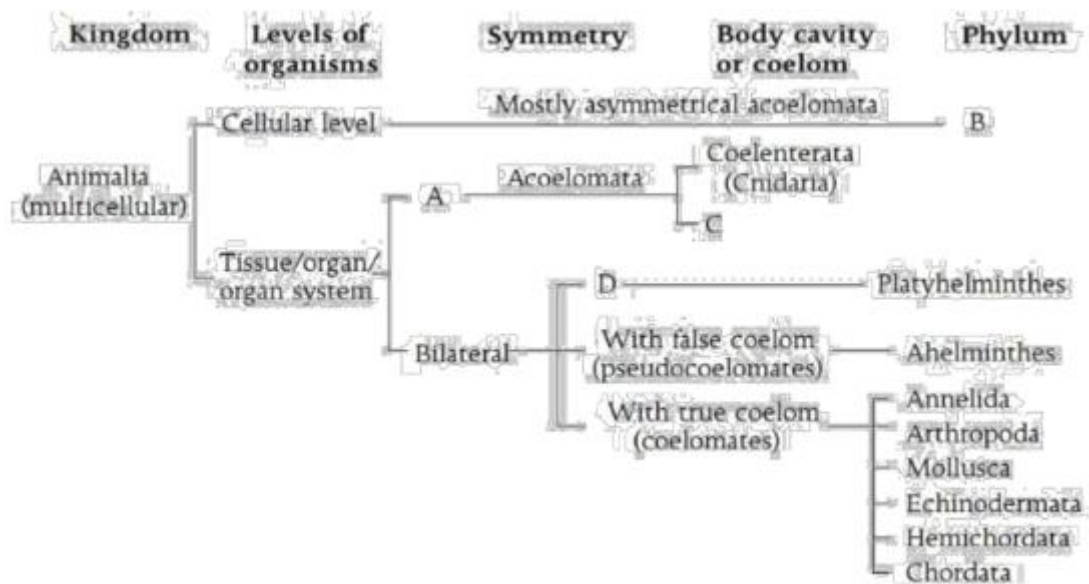
17. Metamerism is present in

- (a.) annelids
 (b.) arthropods
 (c.) chordates
 (d.) all of these

18. Choose the incorrect match:

- (a.) Coelenterates – Radial symmetry
 (b.) Molluscs – Radial symmetry in adults
 (c.) Platyhelminthes – Triploblastic
 (d.) Ctenophores – Triploblastic

19. Choose the correct label for A, B, C and D in the broad Classification of Kingdom Animalia based on common fundamental features as given below.



	A	B	C	D
A)	Bilateral	Porifera	Ctenophora	Coelomate
B)	Radial	Porifera	Ctenophora	Acoelomate
C)	Bilateral	Porifera	Ctenophora	Coelomate
D)	Radial	Ctenophora	Porifera	Acoelomate

20. Choose the incorrect statement.

- (I) Notochord is ectodermally derived rod-like structure.

- (II) Notochord is formed on the dorsal side during embryonic development.
 (III) The animals from porifera to Echinoderms are without notochord.
 (IV) In some chordates, notochord is replaced by the vertebral column and these chordates are called vertebrates.
 (a.) I and II (b.) I, II, and III
 (c.) II, III and IV (d.) I only

21. Identify the correct labels A and B.

Notochord	Nerve Cord
A	Part of nervous system
Found in chordates only	Found in chordates as well as non-chordates
Dorsal side in chordates	B

- A) A= Exoskeleton, B= Dorsal in chordates as well as in non-chordates
 B) A= Endoskeleton; B= Ventral in chordates as well as in non-chordates
 C) A= Exoskeleton; B= Ventral in chordates and dorsal in nonchordates
 D) A= Endoskeleton; B= Dorsal in chordates and ventral in nonchordates
22. True coelom appear in which of the following during evolution?
 (a.) Echinodermata (b.) Annelida
 (c.) Platyhelminthes (d.) Aschelminthes
23. The layer absent in the embryos of diploblastic animals is
 (a.) ectoderm (b.) endoderm (c.) mesoderm (d.) mesoglea
24. Nerve cells and tissue level of organization first appeared in
 (a.) coelenterates (b.) ctenophora (c.) chordate (d.) porifera
25. In some animal groups, the body is found divided into compartments with at least some organs. This characteristic feature is called [Pg-48,E]
 (a.) segmentation (b.) metamerism (c.) metagenesis (d.) metamorphosis
26. Body cavity is the cavity present between body wall and gut wall. In some animals the body cavity is not lined by mesoderm. Such animals are called
 (a.) acoelomate (b.) pseudocoelomate
 (c.) coelomate (d.) haemocoelomate
27. Match the following Columns

	Column-I (Phylum)	Column-II (Characteristic Features)
(A)	Porifera	(1) Canal system
(B)	Aschelminthes	(2) Water vascular system
(C)	Annelida	(3) Muscular pharynx
(D)	Arthropoda	(4) Joined appendages
(E)	Echinodermata	(5) Metameres

Select the correct option

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A) | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| C) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| D) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

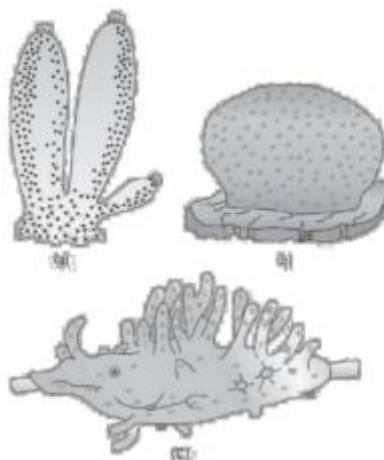
28. Which of the following animals are true coelomates with bilateral symmetry?
(a.) Adult echinoderms (b.) Aschelminthes
(c.) Platyhelminthes (d.) Annelids
29. Assertion: The primary character of chordates is the presence of dorsal hollow nerve cord.
Reason: Vertebral column is derived from the notochord.
(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
30. Assertion: Animals with radial symmetry has more advantage in detecting food and danger. Reason: It allows animal to be able to respond to stimulus from any direction.
(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
31. Assertion: Aschelminthes represent pseudocoelomates. Reason: In aschelminthes, mesoderm is present as scattered pouches in between ectoderm and endoderm.
(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

PORIFERA

32. Sponges are
(a.) with water canal system (b.) sexually reproducing by formation of gametes
(c.) both (a) and (b) (d.) sessile or free-swimming
33. In case of poriferans, the spongocoel is lined with flagellated cells called
(a.) ostia (b.) oscula (c.) choanocytes (d.) mesenchymal cells
34. Body having meshwork of cells, internal cavities lined with food filtering flagellated cells and indirect development are the characteristics of phylum
(a.) coelenterate (b.) porifera (c.) Mollusca (d.) protozoa
35. In most simple type of canal system of porifera, water flows through which one of the following ways?
(a.) Ostia → Spongocoel → Osculum → Exterior

- (b.) Spongocoel → Ostia → Osculum → Exterior
- (c.) Osculum → Spongocoel → Ostia → Exterior
- (d.) Osculum → Ostia → Spongocoel → Exterior

36. Examine the figures A, B, and C.



In which one of the four options all the animals (Poriferans) are correct?

- (a.) A - Sycon, B - Euspongia, C - Spongilla
 - (b.) A - Euspongia, B - Spongilla, C - Sycon
 - (c.) A - Spongilla, B - Sycon, C - Euspongia
 - (d.) A - Euspongia, B - Sycon, C - Spongilla
37. Which of the following is a freshwater sponge?
- (a.) Euspongia
 - (b.) Euplectella
 - (c.) Spongilla
 - (d.) Sycon
38. In poriferans, the rudimentary division of labour is found between the
- (a.) tissue
 - (b.) cells
 - (c.) organs
 - (d.) organ-system
39. Which of the following is not a characteristic of class Porifera?
- (I) Development is indirect (larval stage is present).
 - (II) Mostly asymmetrical and usually marine
 - (III) Primitive multicellular animals with cellular level of organization.
 - (IV) Choanocytes line the spongocoel and the canals. (V) Sexes are separate
- (a.) I and IV
 - (b.) II only
 - (c.) V only
 - (d.) III and IV
40. Choose the correct characteristic for sponges.
- (a.) They are highly regenerative
 - (b.) They are universally radially symmetrical
 - (c.) They contain siliceous spicules but lack the siliceous one
 - (d.) They are found only in fresh water

COELENTERATA

41. Cnidocytes are
- (a.) also called cnidoblast or nematocyte
 - (b.) explosive cells each of which contain giant secretory organelle called nematocyst
 - (c.) stinging cells
 - (d.) with all the above features
42. Consider the following statements about cnidarians:
- (I) They have tissue level of organization and triploblastic.
 - (II) Digestion is extracellular and intracellular.
 - (III) Corals secrete calcium bicarbonate form a skeleton.

(IV) Corals may harbour some photosynthetic dinoflagellates for taking nutrition.
 (V) They possess a central gastrovascular cavity with a single opening mouth in hypostome.

- (a.) Statements I and III are correct
- (b.) Statements II, IV and V are correct
- (c.) Statements I, II and III are correct
- (d.) Statements III and IV are incorrect

43. Here two basic body forms of cnidarians are given.



- (a.) A and B are false swimming forms
- (b.) A and B are sessile form
- (c.) A produce B asexually and B form the 'A' sexually
- (d.) B produce A sexually and A form the 'B' sexually

44. Match the columns.

	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Gorgonia	(1)	Sea fan
(B)	Adamsia	(2)	Sea pen
(C)	Physalia	(3)	Portuguese man of war
(D)	Pennatula	(4)	Sea anemone

Select the correct option

- (A) (B) (C) (D)
- A) 1 3 4 2
- B) 1 2 3 4
- C) 4 3 2 1
- D) 3 4 1 2

45. 'Stinging capsules' or nematocytes are found in

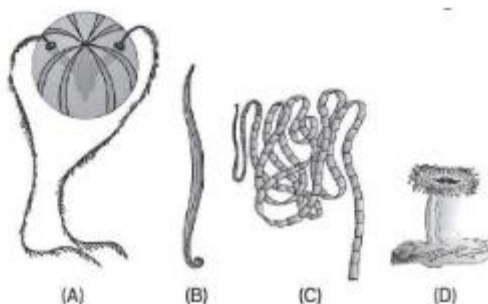
- (a.) sea anemone (b.) sea pen (c.) sea fan (d.) all of these

46. Assertion: Choanocytes or collar cells line the spongocoel and the canals in poriferans.
 Reason: Poriferans possess spicules or spongin fibers.

- (a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- (d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

CTENOPHORA

47. Ctenophores
 (a.) perform external fertilization
 (b.) have indirect development
 (c.) both (a) and (b)
 (d.) have separate sexes
48. Identify the correct option specifying the names of the animals A, B, C and D.



	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
A)	Pleurobranchia	Tapeworm	Taenia	Aurelia
B)	Fasciola	Tapeworm	Liver fluke	Aurelia
C)	Pleurobranchia	Roundworm	Taenia	Adamsia
D)	Fasciola	Roundworm	Liver fluke	Adamsia

PLATYHELMINTHES

49. In tapeworms
 (a.) flame cells are absent
 (b.) both exoskeleton and endoskeleton present
 (c.) hooks and suckers present
 (d.) body is radially symmetrical
50. Which of the following is not a Platyhelminthes
 (a.) Wuchereria (b.) Taenia (c.) Fasciola (d.) Planaria
51. Ascaris is characterized by
 (a.) the absence of true coelom but presence of metamerism
 (b.) the presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism
 (c.) the presence of true coelom but the absence of metamerism
 (d.) the presence of true coelom and metamerism
52. Which of the option is correct for the statements given below.
 (I) Commonly called sea walnuts or comb jellies.
 (II) Bioluminescence is well marked.
 (III) Body bear eight external rows of ciliated comb plates. (IV) They have flame cells for osmoregulation and excretion.
 (V) Alimentary canal is complete with a well-developed muscular pharynx.

	Ctenophores	Platyhelminthes	Aschelminthes
A)	I, II, III	IV	V
B)	IV	I, II	III, V

C)	I, II	III, IV	V
D)	IV, V	II, III	I

53. Phylum Platyhelminthes members are
 (a.) dorsoventrally flattened, thus called flatworms
 (b.) bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and acoelomates
 (c.) with organ system level of organization
 (d.) with all the above features
54. Assertion: Taenia Solium and Dugesia belong to Platyhelminthes.
 Reason: Platyhelminthes are coelomates.
 (a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 (b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
 (d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
55. Assertion: The organisms of Platyhelminthes are usually hermaphrodite. Reason: These organisms possess internal as well as external fertilization.
 (a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 (b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
 (d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

ASCHELMINTHES

56. Consider the following statements about aschelminthes:
 (I) Their body is circular in crosssection, so are called round worms.
 (II) Alimentary canal is incomplete
 (III) Muscular pharynx is present
 (IV) They are hermaphrodites Which of the following is correct?
 (a.) I and III (b.) II and IV
 (c.) I, II and IV (d.) IV only
57. Choose the incorrect option.
 (a.) Mesoglea is present in between ectoderm and endoderm in Obelia.
 (b.) Asterias exhibits radial symmetry.
 (c.) Fasciola is pseudocoelomate animal.
 (d.) Taenia is a triploblastic animal
58. Out of the given cells, which of them can differentiate and perform different functions?
 (a.) Choanocytes (b.) Interstitial cells
 (c.) Gastrodermal cells (d.) Nematocysts
59. Blood sucking leech is
 (a.) Nereis (b.) Hirudinaria (c.) Pheretima (d.) All of these
60. Which one of the following endoparasites of humans does show viviparity?
 (a.) Ancylostoma duodenale (b.) Enterobius spiralis
 (c.) Trichinella spiralis (d.) Ascaris lumbricoides
61. Assertion: Aschelminthes and Annelids possess bilateral symmetry.
 Reason: Both Aschelminthes and Annelids are coelomates.
 (a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

ANNELIDA

62. Which of the following animals are true coelomates with bilateral symmetry?

(a.) Adult echinoderms

(b.) Aschelminthes

(c.) Platyhelminthes

(d.) Annelids

63. The name 'Annelida' is given to animal phylum having

(a.) parapodia

(b.) metameric segments

(c.) nephridia

(d.) all of these

64. In Annelids

(a.) neural system consists of paired ganglia connected by lateral nerves to a double ventral nerve cord

(b.) reproduction occur both asexually and sexually

(c.) like Nereis, Pheretima and Hirudinaria have monoecious condition

(d.) Aquatic forms are completely absent.

65. Match the columns

	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Gills	(1)	King crab
(B)	Tracheal system	(2)	Crab, prawn
(C)	Book gills	(3)	Butterfly, cockroach
(D)	Book lungs	(4)	Scorpion, spider

(A) (B) (C) (D)

A) 1 2 3 4

B) 2 3 1 4

C) 4 3 2 1

D) 3 1 4 2

66. Choose the incorrect statement.

(a.) In cockroaches and prawns, excretion of waste material occurs through malphigian tubules.

(b.) In ctenophores, locomotion is mediated by comb plates.

(c.) In fasciola, flame cells take part in excretion.

(d.) Earthworms are hermaphrodites and yet cross fertilization takes place among them.

67. Consider the following statements:

(I) Triploblastic, bilateral symmetry

(II) Metamerically segmental and coelomate animals

(III) Dioecious

(IV) Closed circulatory system

(V) Lateral appendages

(VI) Annelida

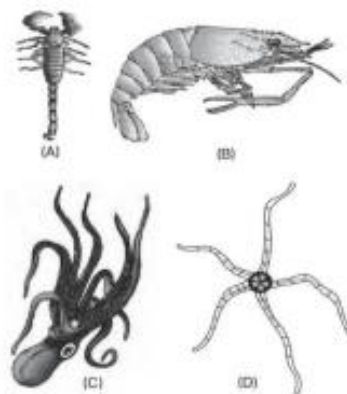


Which of the following information's belongs to the given animal.

- (a.) I, II, IV, VI (b.) I, III, IV, V (c.) II, III, IV, V (d.) III, IV, V, VI

ARTHROPODA

68. Choose the incorrect set with respect to arthropods.
(a.) Limulus, locusta, culex (b.) Bombyx, Apis, lacifer
(c.) Pinctada, Aplysia, Dentalium (d.) Aedes, Anopheles, Apis
69. Balancing organ of aquatic arthropods is
(a.) Cnidoblasts (b.) choanocytes
(c.) scleroblasts (d.) statocysts
70. Which one of the following features is not present in the phylum-Arthropods?
(a.) Metameric segmentation (b.) Parapodia
(c.) Jointed appendages (d.) Chitinous exoskeleton
71. Which one of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land?
(a.) Segmentation (b.) Bilateral symmetry
(c.) Exoskeleton (d.) Eyes
72. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a.) Insect hemolymph has no role in oxygen transport in most cases.
(b.) Insects hemolymph is mostly colourless.
(c.) Both (a.) and (b.)
(d.) None of these
73. Consider the following statements about Arthropods.



- (I) Open circulatory system is found in most arthropods.
(II) Arthropods contain Haemolymph which directly bathes in internal tissues and organs.
(a.) I is true but II is false (b.) I is false but II is true
(c.) Both I and II are true (d.) Both I and II are false

74. Moulting
 (a.) is also called ecdysis
 (b.) occurs to shed chitin at regular intervals by many arthropods
 (c.) is the shedding of cuticle in many invertebrates
 (d.) all of these
75. Maggot is the larva of
 (a.) housefly (b.) crab (c.) moth (d.) butterfly

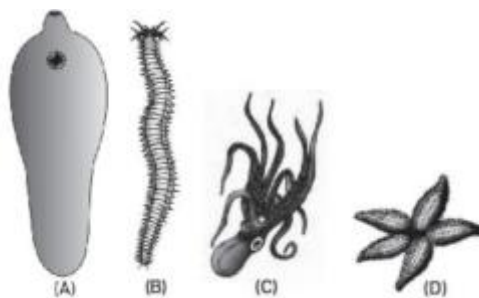
MOLLUSCA

76. Choose the incorrect statement for phylum Mollusca.
 (a.) Body is covered by a calcareous shell and unsegmented.
 (b.) Feather like gills present for excretion and respiration.
 (c.) The anterior head region has sensory tentacles.
 (d.) Mostly terrestrial, triploblastic and acoelomates.
77. Choose the correct names for the following.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	Scorpion	Prawn	Loligo	Asterias
(b)	Scorpion	Prawn	Octopus	Ophiura
(c)	Locust	Butterfly	Loligo	Asterias
(d)	Locust	Prawn	Squid	Ophiura

78. **Assertion:** In many gastropods, the arms and the mental cavity are placed anteriorly above the head. **Reason:** During embryonic development in many gastropods, one side of the visceral mass grows faster than the other side. This uneven growth rotates the visceral organs up to 180° in many gastropods.
 (a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 (b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
 (d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
79. Assertion: In molluscs, feathers like gills are present in the mantle cavity. Reason: These gills have respiration and excretory function.
 (a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 (b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
 (d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
80. Which of the following statements represents the incorrect feature of Echinodermata?
 (a.) They are triploblastic and coelomate animals.
 (b.) All are marine with cellular level of organization.
 (c.) Endoskeleton of calcareous ossicle.
 (d.) None of these

81. Which of the following is the feature of water vascular system in Echinoderms?
 (a.) Locomotion (b.) Respiration
 (c.) Capture and transport of food (d.) All of these
82. Choose the correct statement for star fish. (I) Sexes are separate and reproduction is sexual (II) Development is indirect with freeswimming larva (III) Mouth is present on the upper (dorsal) side and anus on the lower (ventral) side. (IV) Their body bear jaw-like structure which is called oral arms.
 (a.) I and III (b.) I, II and IV
 (c.) I, II and III (d.) III and IV
83. Which one for the following animals does not undergo metamorphosis?
 (a.) Moth (b.) Tunicate
 (c.) Earthworm (d.) Starfish
84. Choose the correct statement for the following animals.



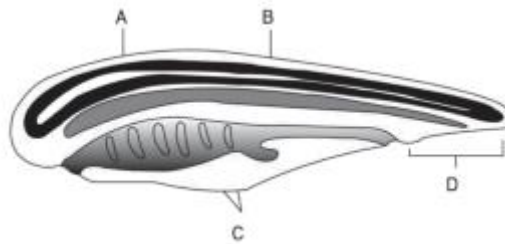
- (a.) All the animals are aquatic, free living
 (b.) All are true coelomates
 (c.) 'A' has radial symmetry but remaining have bilateral symmetry
 (d.) 'A' is monoecious but remaining are dioecious
85. Which of the following is incorrect statement for Hemichordata?
 (a.) They are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and coelomate.
 (b.) Circulation is of open type.
 (c.) Sexes are separate, fertilization is external and development is indirect.
 (d.) None of these
86. Select the feature which is/are not present in Hemichordates.
 (a.) Stomochord
 (b.) Worm-like body
 (c.) Gills
 (d.) All of these
87. The correct classification of given animal is
 (a.) Chordata – Vertebrata – Craniata
 (b.) Chordata – Craniata
 (c.) Chordata – Acraniata
 (d.) Non- chordata – Hemichordata
88. The body of Balanoglossus is divisible into

- (a.) proboscis, tunic and trunk
- (b.) collar, trunk and tunic
- (c.) proboscis, collar and trunk
- (d.) proboscis, stomochord and trunk

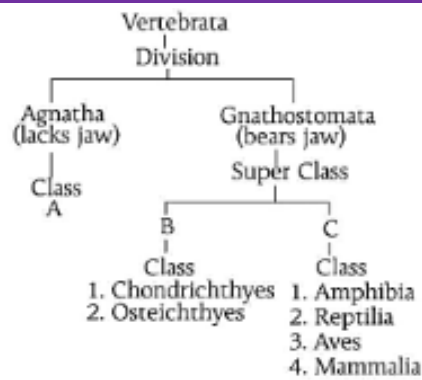
89. An important characteristics that hemichordates share with chordates is
- (a.) absence of notochord
 - (b.) ventral tubular nerve cord
 - (c.) pharynx with gill slits
 - (d.) pharynx without gill slits

CHORDATA

90. Which of the following is not found in the phylum chordate
- (a.) A dorsal hollow nerve chord
 - (b.) Lateral paired gill slits during development
 - (c.) A notochord at some stage of development
 - (d.) An external skeleton
91. Animals belonging to phylum-chordata are fundamentally characterized by the presence of structure noted as A, B, C and D. Identify A, B, C and D.



- (a.) A - Notochord, B - Nerve cord, C - Gill slits, D - post anal part
 - (b.) A - Nerve cord, B - Notochord, C - Gill slits, D - Post anal part
 - (c.) A - Nerve cord, B - Notochord, C - Post anal part, D - Gill Slits
 - (d.) A - nerve cord, B - Gill slits, C - Notochord, D - post anal part
92. Choose the incorrect vertebrate character.
- (a.) Ventral muscular heart
 - (b.) Kidneys for excretion and osmoregulation
 - (c.) Paired appendages which may be fins or limbs
 - (d.) None of these
93. The following flow chart for division of sub phylum vertebrata fill in the parts A, B, C and D and choose the correct option.



	A	B	C
A)	Ostracodermi	Pisces	Tetrapoda
B)	Cyclostomata	Pisces	Tetrapoda
C)	Ostracodermi	Cyclostomata	Pisces
D)	Pisces	Tetrapoda	Cyclostomata

94. Select the correct difference between the notochord in the following:

	Urochordata	Cephalochordata
A)	Present only in larval tail	Extend from head to tail throughout life
B)	present only in adult	Present only in larval tail
C)	Persistent throughout their life	Present only in adult
D)	Extend from head to tail throughout life	Present only in larval tail

95. Consider the following statements.

(I) Lancelets are jawless, primitive fishlike vertebrates.

(II) In lancelets notochord, tubular nerve cord and pharyngeal gills slits are present throughout their life.

(a.) I is true, but II is false

(b.) I is false, but II is true

(c.) Both I and II are true

(d.) Both I and II are false

96. Which of the following represents the correct combination without any exception?

	Characteristic	Class
A)	Mammary gland; hair on body; pinnae; two pairs	Mammalia

	of limbs	
B)	Mouth ventral; gills without operculum skin with placoid scales; persistent notochord	Chondrichthyes
C)	Sucking and circular mouth, jaws absent integument without scales; paired appendages	Cyclostomata
D)	Body covered with feathers; skin moist and glandular; lungs with air sacs forelimbs from wings	Aves

97. Among the following edible fishes, which one is a marine fish having rich source of omega-3 fatty acids?
 (a.) Mystus (b.) Mangur (c.) Mrigala (d.) Mackerel
98. Which one is not cartilaginous fish?
 (a.) Carcharodon (great white shark), Trygon (sting ray)
 (b.) Exocoetus (flying fish), catla (katla), clarias (Mangur)
 (c.) Scolidon (dog fish)
 (d.) Pristis (saw fish)
99. Following are few examples of bony fishes. Choose the odd one out as marine bony fish.
 (a.) Flying fish (b.) Hippocampus (sea horse)
 (c.) Both (a) and (b) (d.) Labeo (rohu), catla, clarias
100. Which of the following is not a characteristic of class chondrichthyes?
 (a.) Gill slits are separated and without operculum.
 (b.) Predaceous with powerful jaws.
 (c.) Notochord is persistent throughout life.
 (d.) Airbladder present.
101. Which of the following characteristic features always holds true for the corresponding group of animals?
 (a.) Viviparous Mammalia
 (b.) Possess a mouth with an upper and a lower jaw Chordata
 (c.) Three-chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle Reptilia
 (d.) Cartilaginous endoskeleton Chondrichthyes
102. Bony fishes are
 (a.) having external fertilization (b.) mostly oviparous
 (c.) with direct development (d.) all of these
103. Bony fishes stay at any particular depth in water without spending energy due to
 (a.) Operculum (b.) Neuromuscles (c.) Pneumatic bones (d.) Swim bladder
104. Choose the incorrect statement?

- (a.) Both cartilaginous and bony fishes are dioecious
- (b.) Cartilaginous fishes show sexual dimorphism
- (c.) Male cartilaginous fish have claspers
- (d.) Female cartilaginous fish have claspers

105. Choose the correct option for the given figures.



- (a.) Animal A is salamandra and B is chameleon.
- (b.) Both A and B belongs to class Reptilia.
- (c.) Fertilization is external in both.
- (d.) Animal A has 2-chambered heart and B has 3-chambered heart.

106. Choose the incorrect option for the following animal.



- (a.) Cloaca present
- (b.) Dioecious, external fertilization, oviparous, indirect development
- (c.) Body divisible into head and trunk
- (d.) Eyes are without eyelids.

107. Which one of these animals is not a homeotherm?

- (a.) Camelus (b.) Chelone (c.) Macropus (d.) Psittacula

108. Identify the vertebrate group of animals characterized by crop and gizzard in its digestive system.

- (a.) Aves (b.) Reptilia (c.) Amphibia (d.) Osteichthyes

109. Which among these is the correct combination of aquatic mammals?

- (a.) Seals, dolphin, sharks (b.) Dolphins, seals, trygon
- (c.) Whales, dolphins, seals (d.) Trygon, whales, seals

110. Which one of the following characteristic is not shared by birds and mammals?

- (a.) Breathing using lungs (b.) Viviparity
- (c.) Warm-blooded nature (d.) Ossified endoskeleton

111. Which of the following animals is not viviparous?

- (a.) Flying fox (bat) (b.) Elephant
- (c.) Platypus (d.) Whale

112. Choose the correct option having animals with four chambered heart?

- (a.) Amphibian, reptiles, birds (b.) Crocodiles, birds, mammals
- (c.) Lizards, crocodiles, turtles (d.) Lizards, mammals, birds

113. The animal pair with non-glandular skin are
 (a.) snake and frog (b.) crocodile and tiger
 (c.) frog and pigeon (d.) chameleon and turtle
114. Which of the following characteristic is shared by both birds and mammals?
 (a.) Pigmented skin (b.) Pneumatic bones
 (c.) Viviparity (d.) Warm-blooded body
115. Which of the following sets of animals belongs to a single Taxonomic group?
 (a.) Man, monkey, chimpanzee
 (b.) Cuttlefish, jellyfish, silver fish, dog fish, starfish
 (c.) Bat, pigeon, butterfly
 (d.) Silkworm, tapeworm, earthworm
116. Match the following columns.

	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Cyclostomes	(1)	Hemichordata
(B)	Aves	(2)	Urochordata
(C)	Tunicates	(3)	Agnatha
(D)	Balanoglossus	(4)	Pisces
(E)	Osteichthyes	(5)	Tetrapod

Codes

A	B	C	D	E
A) 1	2	3	4	5
B) 2	3	4	1	5
C) 3	5	2	1	4
D) 3	1	5	2	4

117. Which of the following is incorrect for Petromyzon?
 (a.) Cranium and vertebral column are cartilaginous
 (b.) They are freshwater organisms but migrate for spawning to sea water
 (c.) After spawning within few days, they die
 (d.) Their larvae, after metamorphosis, return to ocean
118. Match the name of the animal in Column I with one characteristic in Column II and the phylum/class in column III to which it belongs.

	Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
(a)	Petromyzon	Ectoparasite	Cyclostomata
(b)	Ichthyophis	Terrestrial	Reptilia
(c)	Limulus	Body covered by chitinous exoskeleton	Pisces

(d)	Adamsia	Radially symmetrical	Porifera
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119. Choose the incorrect subphylum of Phylum Chordata
 (a.) Hemichordata (b.) Vertebrata (c.) Cephalochordata (d.) Urochordata
120. Protochordates
 (a.) include Urochordata and cephalochordate (b.) are exclusively marine
 (c.) have notochord throughout life (d.) All of these
121. Choose the incorrect option for chordates. [Pg-54,E]
 (a.) Paired pharyngeal gill slits (b.) Coelomate diploblastic
 (c.) Post anal tail (d.) Closed circulatory system
122. Choose the correct option for the animals shown below.



- (a.) The organism belongs to cephalochordate and genus Ascidia.
 (b.) Circulatory system is open type.
 (c.) Development is always direct.
 (d.) Fresh water dwelling.
123. The skin of amphibians [Pg-57,E]
 (a.) can be smooth or rough (b.) are usually with Scales
 (c.) possess eutaneous glands (d.) both (a) and (b)
124. In amphibians [Pg-57,E]
 (a.) male copulatory organs are absent (b.) metamorphosis is usually absent
 (c.) tadpole stage is universally present (d.) cranial nerves are absent
125. Read the following statements. [Pg57,58,H]
 (I) Retention of larval trait is called neoteny.
 (II) The largest amphibian is Cryptobranchus.
 (III) Seymouria is a connecting link between amphibian and reptiles.
 (IV) Larva of Ambystoma is called axolotl.
 (V) Axolotls are amphibians formed without undergoing metamorphosis. Choose the correct statement
 (a.) I and IV (b.) II and III (c.) I, II and III (d.) I, II, III and IV
126. Match the columns.

	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Chameleon	(1)	Tortoise
(B)	Testudo	(2)	Tree lizard

(C)	Calotes	(3)	Garden lizard
(D)	Chelone	(4)	Turtle

	A	B	C	D
A)	1	2	3	4
B)	4	3	2	1
C)	2	1	3	4
D)	3	1	4	2

127. Choose the incorrect statement for class Reptilia. [Pg-58,M]

- (a.) Sexes are separate.
- (b.) Kidneys are metanephric.
- (c.) Limbs are always present and are two pairs.
- (d.) Possess creeping or crawling mode of locomotion.

128. Birds [Pg-58,E]

- (a.) are poikilotherms
- (b.) have respiration performed only by the air sacs
- (c.) are bipeds
- (d.) endoskeleton is ossified partially

129. Find the incorrect match [Pg-58,59,M]

- (a.) Crow – Corvus
- (b.) Pigeon – Columba
- (c.) Parrot – Psittacula
- (d.) Penguin – Pavo

130. Which of the following is incorrect? [Pg58,M]

- (a.) Aves possess poor olfactory system.
- (b.) Aves are partially homeotherms.
- (c.) Aves bones are hollow with air cavities.
- (d.) Aves have sexes separate, fertilization is internal, oviparous with direct development.

131. Syrinx present in birds [Pg-58,E]

- (a.) helps in producing sound
- (b.) lie near the junction of trachea and bronchi
- (c.) both (a.) and (b.)
- (d.) helps in excretion of urea

132. The most unique mammalia character is [Pg-58,E]

- (a.) the presence of two pairs of limbs
- (b.) reproducing young ones
- (c.) the presence of mammary glands
- (d.) the presence of skin

133. The skin of the mammals is unique in possessing [Pg-59,E]

- (a.) glands
- (b.) epidermal layer
- (c.) hair
- (d.) both (a.) and (c.)

134. Heart is always four chambered in [Pg59,E]

- (a.) mammals
- (b.) aves
- (c.) reptiles
- (d.) both (a) and (b)

135. Choose the correct statements from the following: [Pg-59,M]

- (a.) Mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians possess 12 pairs of cranial nerves.
- (b.) In aquatic mammalian males, testes lie outside the body cavity in scrotal sacs

- (c.) The neck of mammals generally possess 5 cervical vertebrae
 (d.) Archeopteryx is a fossil animal.

136. Choose the odd one out. [Pg-60,M]

- (a.) Prototheria – Ornithorhynchus (b.) Marsupilia – Macropus
 (c.) Metatheria – Maceaea (d.) Eutheria – Homo

137. Choose the correct option for A, B, C and D.

Prototherians	Metatherians	Eutherians
A	Viviparous	Viviparous
Nipples absent on mammary glands	B	Nipples present
C	Vagina and uterus present	Vagina and uterus present
Ear is devoid of pinna	Pinna is present	D
Scrotum absent	Scrotum present	Scrotum present

- A) A = Oviparous
 B = Nipples present
 C = Vagina and uterus absent
 D = Pinna is absent in aquatic forms
- B) A = Oviparous
 B = Nipples present
 C = Vagina and uterus absent
 D = Pinna is universally forms
- C) A = Viviparous
 B = Nipples present
 C = Vagina and uterus absent
 D = Pinna is absent in aquatic forms
- D) A = Oviparous
 B = Nipples absent
 C = Vagina and uterus absent
 D = Pinna is present only in aquatic forms.

138. Tetrapods [Pg-57-60]

- (a.) lack paired appendages and pentadactyl limbs
 (b.) universally possess gills
 (c.) possess sense organ functional in air
 (d.) dwell only in terrestrial zones

139. Identify A, B, C and D in the table given below.

Amphibians	Reptiles	Birds	Mammals
Scales usually absent	A	Present on hind limbs	Absent
Cloaca present	Cloaca present	Cloaca absent	B

Erythrocytes oval, biconvex and nucleated	RBC oval, biconvex and nucleated	Erythrocytes oval, biconvex and nucleated	RBC circular biconcave and non-nucleated
Three chambered heart	Three chambered heart	C	Four chambered heart with left systemic arch
External ear absent	External ear may be present	D	External ear with pinna present

(a.) A = Scales absent B = Cloaca mainly present C = Four chambered heart with left systemic arch D = External ear absent

(b.) A = Scales present B = Cloaca mainly absent C = Three chambered heart D = External ear absent

(c.) A = Scales absent B = Cloaca mainly present C = Three chambered heart with right systemic arch D = External ear present

(d.) A = Scales present B = Cloaca mainly absent C = Four chambered heart with right systemic arch D = External ear present

140. **Assertion:** All vertebrates are chordates.

Reason: Vertebrates possess notochord during embryonic period. [Pg-57,H]

(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

141. **Assertion:** All metatherians are placental mammals.

Reason: All placental mammals have menstrual cycle. [Pg59,H]

(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

142. **Assertion:** Duck bill platypus is not a true mammal.

Reason: True mammals are all viviparous while platypus are egg laying. [Pg-59,60,H]

(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

143. **Assertion:** Bats and whales are classified as mammals.

Reason: Bats and whales have four chambered heart. [Pg-59,60,H]

(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion.

(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

144. **Assertion:** Mammalian teeth are heterodont.

Reason: Mammals possess more than a single tooth [Pg-59,H]

(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

145. **Assertion:** Reptiles are referred to as poikilotherms.

Reason: Reptiles possess eggs with shells which help them to adapt in land environment.

(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

146. **Assertion:** Birds possess moist skin.

Reason: Birds possess oil glands throughout their body.

(a.) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(b.) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c.) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

(d.) Assertion is false, but Reason is true

NEET PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following animals does not undergo metamorphosis? [2018]
(a) Earthworm (b) Tunicate (c) Starfish (d) Moth
2. Which one of these animals is not a homeotherm? [2018]
(a) Macropus (b) Chelone (c) Psittacula (d) Camelus
3. Identify the vertebrate group of animals characterised by crop and gizzard in its digestive system. [2018]
(a) Amphibia (b) Reptilia (c) Osteichthyes (d) Aves
4. In case of poriferans, the spongocoel is lined with flagellated cells called _____. [2017]
(a) oscula (b) choanocytes (c) mesenchymal cells (d) ostia
5. An important characteristic that hemichordates share with chordates is [2017]
(a) ventral tubular nerve cord. (b) pharynx with gill slits.
(c) pharynx without gill slits. (d) absence of notochord.
6. Which among these is the correct combination of aquatic mammals? [2017]
(a) Dolphins, Seals, Trygon (b) Whales, Dolphins, Seals
(c) Trygon, Whales, Seals (d) Seals, Dolphins, Sharks
7. Which of the following features is not present in the phylum- arthropoda? [2016]
(a) Chitinous exoskeleton (b) Metameric segmentation
(c) Parapodia (d) Jointed appendages

8. Which of the following characteristic features always holds true for the corresponding group of animals? [2016]
- (a) Cartilaginous – Chondrichthyes endoskeleton (b) Viviparous – Mammalia
- (c) Possess a mouth – Chordata with an upper and a lower jaw
- (d) 3 - chambered heart – Reptilia with one incompletely divided ventricle
9. Which one of the following characteristics is not shared by birds and mammals? [2016]
- (a) Ossified endoskeleton (b) Breathing using lungs
- (c) Viviparity (d) Warm blooded nature
10. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? [2015]
- (a) Bilateral symmetry (b) Exoskeleton (c) Eyes (d) Segmentation
11. Metagenesis refers to [2015]
- (a) alteration of generation between asexual and sexual phases of an organisms.
- (b) occurrence of a drastic change in form during post-embryonic development.
- (c) presence of a segmented body and parthenogenetic mode of reproduction.
- (d) presence of different morphic forms.
12. Body having meshwork of cell, internal cavities lined with food filtering flagellated cells and indirect development are the characteristics of phylum: [2015]
- (a) Porifera (b) Mollusca (c) Protozoa (d) Coelenterate
13. Which of the following represents the correct combination without any exception? [2015]

Characteristics	Class
(a) Mouth ventral, gills without operculum; skin with placoid scales; persistent notochord	Chondrichthyes
(b) Sucking and circular mouth; jaws absent, integument without scales; paired appendages	Cyclostomata
(c) Body covered with feathers; skin moist and glandular; fore-limbs form wings; lungs with air sacs	Aves
(d) Mammary gland; hair on body; pinnae; two pairs of limbs	Mammalia

14. A jawless fish, which lays eggs in fresh water and whose ammocoetes larvae after metamorphosis return to the ocean is [2015]
- (a) Myxine (b) Neomyxine (c) Petromyzon (d) Eptatretus
15. Which of the following animals is not viviparous? [2015]
- (a) Elephant (b) Platypus (c) Whale (d) Flying fox (bat)
16. Select the taxon mentioned that represents both marine and fresh water species. [2014]
- (a) Echinoderms (b) Ctenophora (c) Cephalochordata (d) Cnidaria

17. Which one of the following living organisms completely lacks a cell wall? [2014]
 (a) Cyanobacteria (b) Sea – fan (Gorgonia) (c) Saccharomyces
 (d) Blue–green algae
18. Planaria possesses high capacity of _____. [2014]
 (a) metamorphosis (b) regeneration
 (c) alternation of generation (d) bioluminescence
19. A marine cartilaginous fish that can produce electric current is: [2014]
 (a) Pristis (b) Torpedo (c) Trygon (d) Scoliodon
20. Match the following organisms with their respective characteristics:- [NEET-2019]
 (a) Pila (i) Flame cells
 (b) Bombyx (ii) Comb plates
 (c) Pleurobrachia (iii) Radula
 (d) Taenia (iv) Malpighian tubules
- Select the correct option from the following :-
 (a) (b) (c) (d) (a) (b) (c) (d) (a) (b) (c) (d) (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (1) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv) (2) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i) (3) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i) (4) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
21. Match the following genera with their respective phylum: [NEET-2019 ODISHA]
 (a) Ophura (i) Mollusca
 (b) Physalia (ii) Platyhelminthes
 (c) Pinctada (iii) Echinodermata
 (d) Planaria (iv) Coelenterata
- Select the correct option:
 (1) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), d-(ii) (2) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), d-(ii)
 (3) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), d-(ii) (4) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), d-(i)
22. Which of the following animals are true coelomates with bilateral symmetry? [NEET-2019 ODISHA]
 (1) Adult Echinoderms (2) Aschelminthes (3) Platyhelminthes (4) Annelids
23. Which of the following options does correctly represent the characteristic features of phylum Annelida ? [NEET-2020 COVID]
 (1) Triploblastic, unsegmented body and bilaterally symmetrical.
 (2) Triploblastic, segmented body and bilaterally symmetrical.
 (3) Triploblastic, flattened body and acoelomate condition.
 (4) Diploblastic, mostly marine and radially symmetrical.
24. Match the following group of organisms with their respective distinctive characteristics and select the correct option : [NEET-2020 COVID]

Organisms

Characteristics

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (a) Platyhelminthes | (i) Cylindrical body with no segmentation |
| (b) Echinoderms | (ii) Warm blooded animals with direct development |
| (c) Hemichordates | (iii) Bilateral symmetry with incomplete digestive system |
| (d) Aves | (iv) Radial symmetry with indirect development |

- (1) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii) (2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
 (3) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii) (4) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

25. Match the following columns and select the correct option: [NEET-2020 COVID]

Column - I

Column - II

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Aptenodytes | (i) Flying fox |
| (b) Pteropus | (ii) Angel fish |
| (c) Pterophyllum | (iii) Lamprey |
| (d) Petromyzon | (iv) Penguin |

- (1) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i) (2) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

(3) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)

(4) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

26. All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates, why?

[NEET-2020 COVID]

(1) Notochord is replaced by vertebral column in adult of some chordates.

(2) Ventral hollow nerve cord remains throughout life in some chordates.

(3) All chordates possess vertebral column.

(4) All chordates possess notochord throughout their life.

27. Which of the following statements are true for the phylum – Chordata? [NEET-2020]

a) In Urochordata notochord extends from head to tail and it is present throughout their life

b) In Vertebrata notochord is present during the embryonic period only

c) Central nervous system is dorsal and hollow

d) Chordata is divided into 3 subphyla : Hemichordata, Tunicata and Cephalochordata

1) (b) and (c)

2) (d) and (c)

3) (c) and (a)

4) (a) and (b)

28. Match the following columns and select the correct option

[NEET-2020]

Column – I

Column – II

(a) Gregarious, polyphagous pest

(i) Asterias

(b) Adult with radial symmetry and larva with bilateral symmetry

(ii) Scorpion

(c) Book lungs

(iii) Ctenoplane

(d) Bioluminescence

(iv) Locusta

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(a) (b) (c) (d)

1) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

2) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

3) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

4) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

29. Match the following columns and select the correct option

[NEET-2020]

Column-I

Column-II

a) 6-15 pairs of gill slits i) Trygon

b) Heterocercal caudal fin ii) Cyclostomes

c) Air Bladder iii) Chondrichthyes

d) Poison sting iv) Osteichthyes

(a) (b) (c) (d)

1) i iv iii ii

2) ii iii iv i

3) iii ii iii i

4) iv ii iii i

30. Bilateral symmetrical and acoelomate animals are exemplified by

[NEET-2020]

1) Annelida

2) Ctenophora

3) Platyhelminthes

4) Aschelminthes

31. Match List-I with List-II

[NEET-2021]

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Metamerism	(i)	Coelenterata
(b)	Canal plates	(ii)	Ctenophora
(c)	Comb plates	(iii)	Annelida
(d)	Cnidoblasts	(iv)	Porifera

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 1) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| 2) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| 3) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) |
| 4) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |

32. Read the following statements

[NEET-2021]

- a) Metagenesis is observed in Helminths
- b) Round worms have organ –system level of body organization
- c) Comb plates present in ctenophores help in digestion
- e) Water vascular system is characteristic of Echinoderms

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- 1) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- 2) (a), (d) and (e) are correct
- 3) (b), (c) and (e) are correct
- 4) (c), (d) and (e) are correct

33. Which one of the following organisms bears hollow and pneumatic long bones ?

[NEET-2021]

- 1) Hemidactylus
- 2) Macropus
- 3) Ornithorhynchus

4) Neophron

34. Match the following:

[NEET-2021]

List – I	List – II
a) Physalia	i) Pearl oyster
b) Limulus	ii) Portuguese Man of War
c) Ancylostoma	iii) Living fossil
d) Pinctada	iv) Hookworm

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- 1) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
- 2) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
- 3) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii
- 4) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

35. Exoskeleton of arthropods is composed of:

[NEET-2022]

- 1) Cutin
- 2) Cellulose
- 3) Chitin
- 4) Glucosamine

36. In which of the following animals, digestive tract has additional chambers like crop and gizzard?

[NEET-2022]

- 1) *Corvus*, *Columba*, *Chameleon*
- 2) *Bufo*, *Balaenoptera*, *Bangarus*
- 3) *Catla*, *Columba*, *Crocodilus*
- 4) *Pavo*, *Psittacula*, *Corvus*

37. Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

[NEET-2022]

Assertion (A): All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates.

Reason (R): Notochord is replaced by vertebral column in the adult vertebrates.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- 2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- 3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- 4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	A	C	D	B	C	B	C	A	C	D
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	A	C	B	D	A	D	A	D	B	D
Q.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	D	B	C	A	B	B	A	D	B	A
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Ans.	A	C	C	B	A	A	C	B	C	A
Q.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Ans.	D	B	C	A	D	B	C	C	C	A
Q.	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans.	B	A	A	C	C	A	C	A	B	D
Q.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Ans.	C	A	D	A	B	D	A	A	D	B
Q.	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Ans.	C	B	C	D	A	A	B	A	B	A
Q.	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Ans.	D	B	A	A	D	A	D	C	C	D
Q.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Ans.	D	D	D	A	B	C	D	B	C	B
Q.	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
Ans.	D	B	A	D	A	B	C	A	C	A
Q.	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Ans.	C	B	D	D	A	C	B	A	A	C
Q.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
Ans.	B	A	A	A	D	C	B	D	D	B
Q.	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
Ans.	A	C	D	D	C	A	D	D	D	D
Q.	141	142	143	144	145	146				
Ans.	D	D	B	A	C	D				

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- 1 (a) 2 (b) 3 (d) 4 (b) 5 (b) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (a) 9 (c) 10 (b)
 11 (a) 12 (a) 13 (a) 14 (c) 15 (b) 16 (d) 17 (b) 18 (b) 19 (b) 20 (2)
 21 (2) 22 (4) 23 (2) 24 (1) 25 (3) 26 (1) 27 (1) 28 (3) 29 (2) 30 (3)
 31 (2) 32 (3) 33 (4) 34 (2) 35 (3) 36 (4) 37 (1)

NEET PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS-EXPLANATIONS

- (a)** Metamorphosis refers to transformation of larva into adult. Animal that perform metamorphosis are said to have indirect development. Metamorphosis in insects includes the transformation of a maggot into an adult fly and a caterpillar into a butterfly and, in amphibians, the changing of a tadpole into a frog. In earthworm development is direct which means no larval stage are there and hence no metamorphosis.
- (b)** The two extremes in the animal kingdom are endothermic homeotherms and ectothermic poikilotherms. Most mammals, including humans, as well as most birds are endothermic homeotherms, while most fish, invertebrates, reptiles, and amphibians are ectothermic poikilotherms. Chelone (Turtle) belongs to class reptilia which is poikilotherm or cold blooded.
- (d)** The digestive tract of aves has additional chambers in their digestive system as crop and gizzard. Crop is

concerned with storage of food grains, whereas gizzard is a masticatory organ in birds used to crush food grain.

4. **(b)** In poriferans (sponges) choanocytes (collar cells) form lining of spongocoel. Flagella present in collar cells provide circulation to water in water canal system.
5. **(b)** Pharyngeal gill slits are present in hemichordates and in chordates. Notochord is present in chordates only. Ventral tubular nerve cord is present in non-chordates.
6. **(b)** Sharks and Trygon (sting ray) are the members of cartilaginous fish while whale, dolphin and seals are aquatic mammal.
7. **(c)** All arthropods possess a stiff exoskeleton (external skeleton) composed primarily of chitin. Arthropod bodies are divided into segments. Parapodia are paired, lateral appendages extending from the body segments. Arthropod appendages may be either biramous (branched) or uniramous (unbranched). They do not possess jointed appendages.
8. **(a)** Chondrichthyes always have cartilaginous endoskeleton. Most mammals are viviparous, giving birth to young ones. However, the five species of monotreme, the Platypus and the Echidna, lay eggs. Chordates have jawless animals (agnatha) as well. Most reptiles have 3 chambered heart. Crocodilians have 4 chambered hearts. Turtles have 3 chambered heart but with an incomplete wall in the single ventricle, so their hearts are functionally 4 chambered.
9. **(c)** Viviparity is not shared by birds and mammals. Viviparity is a process of giving birth to young that develop within the mother's body rather than hatching from eggs. All mammals except the monotremes are viviparous.
10. **(b)** The exoskeleton of insects consists of chitinous cuticle. It gets hardened due to the deposition of calcium. It prevents dessication and gives protection.
11. **(a)** Metagenesis is defined as alternation of generation found in phylum cnidaria (eg. Obelia). In this phenomenon one generation of an organism reproduces asexually, followed by a sexually reproducing generation.
12. **(a)**
13. **(a)** (i) Aves possess dry skin, without glands except oil gland near the base of tail. (ii) Pinnae are not found in aquatic animals and egg laying mammals. (iii) In cyclostomes, unpaired appendages (joints) are found.
14. **(c)** Petromyzon marinus, commonly known as sea lamprey lays eggs in fresh water and its larvae, after metamorphosis, return to the ocean (saline water).
15. **(b)** Platypus is an oviparous (egg laying animal). It belongs to the class-mammalia.
16. **(d)** Members of ctenophora, cephalochordata and echinodermata are exclusively marine.
17. **(b)** Gorgonia (sea-fan) is an animal. All animals lack cell wall.
18. **(b)** Planaria is a flatworm which possesses a high capacity of regeneration.
19. **(b)** Torpedo is a sluggish fish. It is carnivorous. The prey is killed due to electric shock. The shock can also be harmful for human beings.
27. In vertebrata, notochord is present during embryonic period only as it is replaced by vertebral column. In chordates, central nervous system is dorsal and hollow.
28. Locusta is a gregarious pest. In Echinoderms, adults are radially symmetrical but larvae are bilaterally symmetrical.

Scorpions respire through book lungs.

Bioluminescence is well marked in ctenophores.

29. Cyclostomes shows 6-15 pairs of gill slits for respiration

Air bladder is present in class Osteichthyes

Trygon, a cartilaginous fish, possesses poison sting

Heterocercal caudal fin is present in class Chondrichthyes

30. Platyhelminthes are bilaterally symmetrical and acoelomate animals with organ level of organisation.

31. Matchings:

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Metamerism	(i)	Annelida
(b)	Canal System	(ii)	Porifera
(c)	Comb plates	(iii)	Ctenophora
(d)	Cnidoblasts	(iv)	Cnidaria

32. 1. Echinoderms are triploblastic and coelomate animals.

2. Round worms have organ system level of body organisation

3. Water vascular system is characteristic of echinoderms

33. Hemidactylus – wall lizard – reptile

Macropus - Mammal

Ornithorhynchus - Mammal (Oviparous)

Neophron - Bird - Pneumatic bones

34. Physalia - Portuguese Man of War

Limulus - Living fossil

Ancylostoma - Hookworm

Pinctada - Pearl oyster

35. Exoskeleton of arthropods is composed of CHITIN

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36. *Pavo*, *Psittacula*, *Corvus* are birds having additional chambers like crop & gizzard

37. Reason explains Assertion

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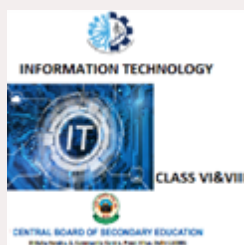
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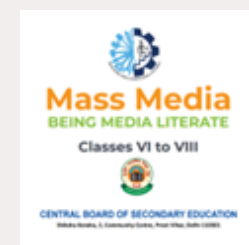
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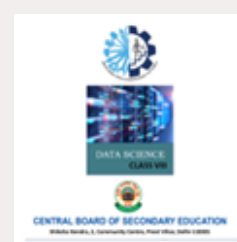
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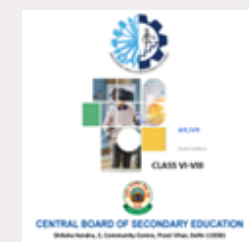
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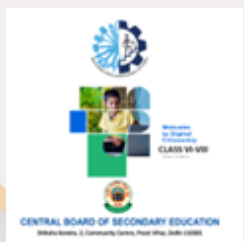
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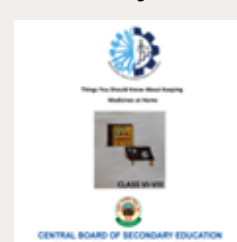
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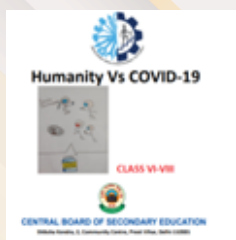
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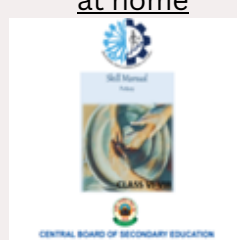
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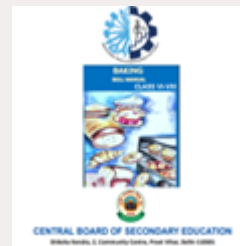
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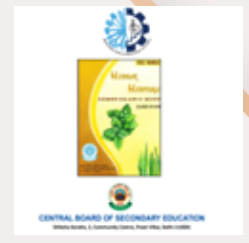
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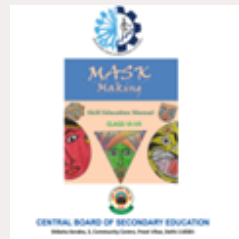
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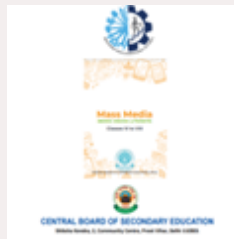
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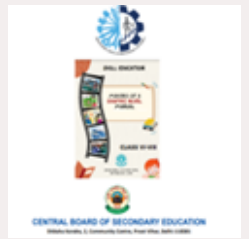
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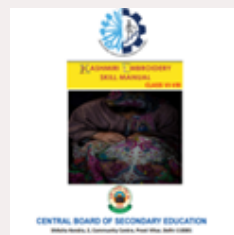
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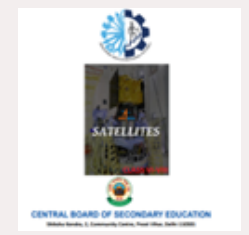
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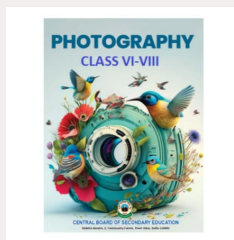
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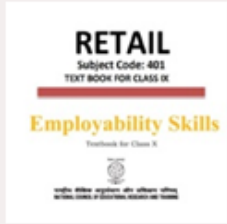


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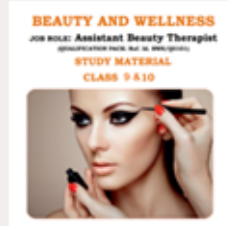
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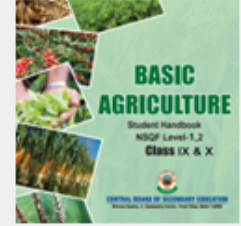
Introduction To Financial Markets



Introduction To Tourism



Beauty & Wellness



Agriculture



Food Production



Front Office Operations



Banking & Insurance



Marketing & Sales



Health Care



Apparel



Multi Media



Multi Skill Foundation Course



Artificial Intelligence



Physical Activity Trainer



Data Science



Electronics & Hardware (NEW)



Foundation Skills For Sciences (Pharmaceutical & Biotechnology)(NEW)



Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SR. SEC. LEVEL (CLASSES XI – XII)



Retail



Information Technology



Web Application



Automotive



Financial Markets Management



Tourism



Beauty & Wellness



Agriculture



Food Production



Front Office Operations



Banking



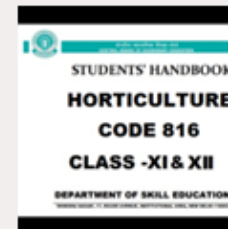
Marketing



Health Care



Insurance



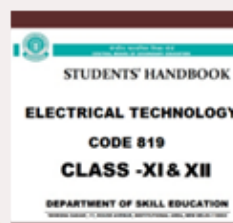
Horticulture



Typography & Comp.
Application



Geospatial Technology



Electrical Technology



Electronic Technology



Multi-Media



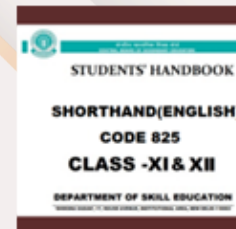
Taxation



Cost Accounting



Office Procedures & Practices



Shorthand (English)



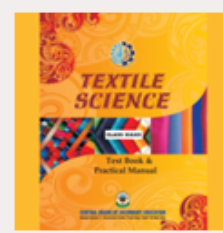
Shorthand (Hindi)



Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration



Medical Diagnostics



Textile Design



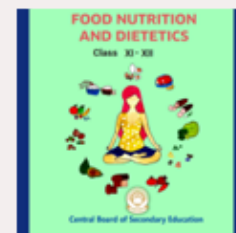
Design



Salesmanship



Business Administration



Food Nutrition & Dietetics



Mass Media Studies



Library & Information Science



Fashion Studies



Applied Mathematics



Yoga



Early Childhood Care & Education



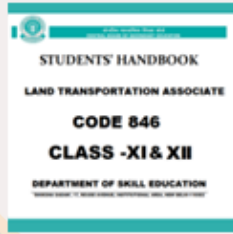
Artificial Intelligence



Data Science



Physical Activity Trainer(new)



Land Transportation Associate (NEW)



Electronics & Hardware (NEW)



Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

